

Abstract

Introduction and objectives: Bronchiectasis is a chronic lung condition in which damage to the bronchial wall causes abnormal dilation leading to poor clearance and pooling of mucus in the affected areas. This study aimed to Assess the relationship between CRP and bacterial colonization in patients with stable bronchiectasis

Materials and methods: this epidemiologic descriptive was done in ۴ specialized hospitals in Qazvin city from ۱۳۹۲ to ۱۳۹۴. ۶۲ patients were included but the sputum can take from ۴۴ patients. It was necessary to all patients that ۱۲ hours ago did not use spray and morning fasting mode for ۸ hours and do not use antibiotics from a month ago. from All patients with deep cough, morning sputum sample was taken and bacterial colonization was investigated. also with the referral of the patient to the lab, counting blood cells and CRP levels was carried out. Data were under descriptive and analytical analysis after editing data and enter them into the spss no۲۰ program. All data were analyzed with squared k test and ANOVA variance analysis.

Results: the measure of quantitative CRP's median in sputum culture groups; pseudomonas, non-pseudomonas and negative culture the order is equal to ۹,۵, ۱۳,۰۰ and ۵,۵. results show there is no relationship between the CRP levels and bacterial colonization.

Conclusion: results show there is no relationship between the CRP levels and bacterial colonization.

Keywords: stable bronchiectasis, quantitative CRP, bacterial colonization